

EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

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146

SINGLE COPIES TEN

Strike vote against A/C planned

'Equality' ruling seen threat to women workers

A federal court last week used the new "equality" doctrine to knock out two state protections for women workers.

In what unionists feared was the forerunner of further whitening-down of special protective provisions for women, the U.S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco threw out the State Labor Code sections limiting hours of work and weight-lifting tasks for women.

Its action bore out warnings that unless the Legislature extended protections, now reserved for women and minors, to men, they would be taken away from women.

One key measure before the Legislature is Assembly Bill 1547 to extend to men the minimum wages and hours provisions and conditions which the State Labor Code grants to women.

Its proponents warned that if it is not passed such provisions as minimum wages and even statutory rest periods could be taken away from women as violating "equality." It is now on the Assembly floor.

The court ruled that the law's provision of a maximum eight-hour day, 48-hour week for women and prohibition of women's employment where weights of more than 50 pounds must be lifted violate the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964.

It gave its decision to a woman who wanted a Southern Pacific freight agent-telegrapher job in Riverside County, involving a long work-week and lifting of packages of up to 80 pounds.

Ironically, SP has abolished the job since the suit was filed. It will not appeal.

Construction talks continue in N. Cal.; little progress

Negotiations on renewal of Northern California construction industry union contracts, with June 15 and June 30 expiration dates, continued this week against the background of President Nixon's wage "constraint" policy.

Union negotiators were generally chary of comment on the prospects for settlement, contract extension for negotiations or strike.

Seventeen construction Teamster local unions comprising 8,000 drivers in 46 counties were voting on strike authorization after what chief negotiator Morris Less said was "a hell of a lot of conversation" but practically no progress in talks with the contractor associations.

Less said, however, the union is willing to continue talks "if management wants to do any

MORE on page 8

Runaway shop faces fight

Standard Register's plan to move its operations to Tulare County from Oakland, where it is under union contract, will be met by a work stoppage here and picketing in the Valley, Graphic Arts Local 14 promised.

Local 14, one of some half dozen unions with Standard Register contracts, was granted strike sanction during recent contract talks, Business Representative Nick Pavletich reminded the Alameda County Central Labor Council. Other unions were reported also to be formulating plans.

Standard plans to start mov-

ing to Porterville and Corcoran this week and has refused to consider transferring its contract or permitting its East Bay employees to transfer to its new plants, he said.

The contract, however, is binding and the union is ready to protect it, he warned.

Local 14 has even offered binding arbitration on the issue, "because we know we're right," but management has refused, he noted.

Standard has told the union it would start layoffs this month here and be moved to its non-union headquarters by December.

2 Reagan non-tax years

It was two years — not one — for which Governor Reagan did not pay state income tax, he grudgingly admitted last week.

The governor, whose previous admission that he paid no state income tax for 1970 created a national sensation in light of his "taxes should hurt" philosophy, wasn't very informative.

He told his Los Angeles press conference that his May 6 statement, admitting non-payment for 1970, contained "everything you need to know about my tax status."

Pressed for a direct answer as to whether he had not paid for

a second year, Reagan snapped:

"There were two years in which I did not have a tax. I think you will find that in the statement. There is nothing more to say."

The May 6 statement did not mention a second taxless year. The questions which elicited the new admission resulted from a Sacramento State College woman radio reporter's broadcast of reports that Reagan had failed to pay state income tax for two years.

She was the one who originally reported the governor's 1970 non-tax situation.

Reagan did not name the second year nor describe why he had paid no tax. His original admission regarding 1970 blamed "investment losses in relation to earnings."

The Alameda County Central Labor Council has urged Reagan to disclose whether his 1970 "losses in relation to earnings" actually represent a tax shelter.

EDITOR'S CHAIR

The wheel turns

The wheel has turned full circle and now the kids are up against what we Depression graduates faced — simply no jobs.

This is not said in any sense of satisfaction that the brash — and until now economically secure — youths are getting just what I got a long time ago.

Because while I think long hair is for girls only and detest radio-blasted rock and roll, I too was brash when young and ignorant, although, like all my generation, I was chronically insecure.

IT IS SAID because it is the latest sad symptom of what has happened to the richest country on earth under a Republican "game plan" which has put us on the bad end of the score.

And this year's graduates who we learn are not getting job offers — or even nibbles from employers — have a lot of my sympathy.

The man whose "game plan" has played them such a nasty trick was also a Depression graduate. It may be that he too had problems earning a living at the outset.

However, if that was so it didn't last since he made rich connec-

MORE on page 8

No money offer by transit district in 2-month talks

Carmen's Union Division 192 this week set a June 23 date for a strike vote by some 1,400 A/C Transit District employees after management had failed to make any wage or fringe offer in nearly two months of bargaining.

Division 192's contract, gained in a 19-day strike last summer, expires June 30.

Management negotiators have asked for authority to hire part-time workers for A/C feeder lines to the Bay Area Rapid Transit District, Division 192 President Ed Cordeiro said.

The union has rejected the proposal for the four-hour shifts, noting that A/C gave the carmen an eight-hour day's work guarantee more than 10 years ago.

Division 192 membership will meet at 8 p.m. Tuesday, June 22 in Hall M of the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, for a special negotiations report.

The members will ballot the following day on authorization to the Division 192 executive committee to call a strike if necessary.

Voting by secret ballot will take place between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. June 23 at Cook's Hall, 1608 Webster Street, Oakland.

Cordeiro said Division 192 will ask Alameda County Central Labor Council strike sanction this week or next.

Negotiations opened April 12 for renewal of the wage-fringe contract and of the A/C pension agreement which also expires June 30.

The union proposed a one-year contract. Union proposals, on which management has made no offer, were listed by Division 192 as:

- A raise from \$4.56 to \$5 per hour for drivers. San Francisco Municipal Railway driver rates will rise to \$4.93 per hour July 1.
- A \$6.40 rate for machinists and \$6.28 for Class A mechanics

MORE on page 6

Carpenters name Thoman, Benonys; Yetter elected

The membership of Carpenters Local 36 last week returned veteran Business Representatives Gunnar (Benny) Benonys and Al Thoman to office in a four way contest.

In a close race, former President Harry Yetter was named treasurer, defeating the incumbent, Lonnie Moore, 199 to 193.

Thoman received 272 votes and Benonys 244 to defeat Walter Simms, with 132, and J. Nash Porter who received 109.

Other incumbents, re-elected without opposition, were President Robert R. Griebel, Vice President Claude W. Dillon, Financial Secretary Wilson D.

MORE on page 8

OFFICIAL NOTICES

Union meeting notices page 6, correspondents columns pages 4 and 5.

Strikers stymie WU plan to farm out work



STRIKERS picket Western Union's main office in Washington, D.C. as more than 15,000 United Telegraph Workers members walked out across the nation. Joining in the strike were 3,000 Communications Workers members in New York.

The nationwide Western Union strike entered its second week Tuesday with these developments:

1. United Telegraph Workers Local 208 spiked a move by which the struck telegraph firm's Telex billing was to have ended up in the hands of the Leslie Salt Company's computer service in Southern Alameda County.

2. In Washington, top UTW national negotiators scaled down the union proposals on two items. A company answer and possible resumption of negotiations was awaited.

3. Local 208 said it had learned that the Federal Communications Commission had given tentative approval to \$28,000,000 in rate increases for WU.

Local 208 President Larry Ross said he felt the company had provoked the strike, "using us as a lever" to get increases on which it had based part of its wage-fringe offer.

MORE on page 8

How to Buy

Car owning, driving cost up 21 pct.

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Labor Journal Consumer Expert

The cost of owning and operating a full-size car has jumped 21 per cent in just six years, largely because of higher insurance and car prices.

We were able to get an early release of the 1971 figures developed for the AAA by Runzheimer & Co., a leading auto accounting firm, through the courtesy of R. H. Kastengren, executive vice-president.

Macy's accused over fake label on Japanese suits

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and an ACWA local union have accused Macy's of violating the Consumer Fraud Act by selling garments with fake union labels.

Labels which look like union labels but aren't have been found in Japanese-made suits at the department store in New York, at Macy's Connecticut and others of the stores, the ACWA charged.

ACWA filed a complaint against the firm with the Consumer Fraud Bureau of the Federal Trade Commission and with the Consumers Bureau.

The labels are the same size as an American union label and proclaim the suits to be "union made." They bear the apparently meaningless initials "NFTWU" and fail to declare where the garments were made.

"By failing to state the country of origin on the label the manufacturer is misleading the consumer into believing the garments are made by American workers," ACWA President Jacob Potofsky said.

ACWA Local 125 in New Haven, Connecticut went into court charging that the Macy's violated the state Consumer Fraud Act because the suits are improperly marked.

Teachers to award scholarship tonight

The Oakland Federation of Teachers will announce the winner or winners of its 1971 college scholarship at a banquet tonight, Friday at Art's Buffet, 4031 Broadway, Oakland.

The annual \$500 award has been given for the last 10 years. Dinner at \$5.50 a plate begins at 8 p.m. after no-host cocktails from 6 to 8.

We hate to tell you this, but the true costs of owning a full-size car in a large city now total \$1,425 a year if you drive 10,000 miles. This is almost as much as a typical family spends for food.

THE TABLE shows 1971 costs for the car, a Chevrolet eight-cylinder Impala driven in the Chicago area, compared with the costs we published for a similar car in 1965.

The sharpest rise has been in auto insurance, with the price of fire and theft insurance actually doubling in the city used to sample costs, and property damage and liability insurance also rising sharply.

In addition, the 1971 cost provides for more liability insurance because you can get sued for more now.

THE 18 PER CENT increase in depreciation costs reflects the price increases on cars in the six years.

"Depreciation" is the largest single cost of owning the car. It

is the amount of market value the car loses each year. Runzheimer bases its estimate of the depreciation cost on trading in the car at the end of four years or 60,000 miles, whichever hits you first.

While many families cut depreciation costs by keeping a car longer than four years, some of their other costs are even higher than shown by this figure. We did not include the cost of collision insurance. For \$100-deductible, this would increase the annual 10,000-mile total another \$125 to \$1,550.

Nor have we included finance costs. Assuming a \$2,500 initial balance repaid in 36 months, the finance charge usually would be another \$450 to \$525, depending on where you financed the car. In general, owning a full-size car on this basis has become almost as expensive as having a second wife.

Interestingly, maintenance costs have not gone up as much as is popularly supposed, the figures show. Since the condition of

the car affects market value and thus depreciation, which is the costliest item, careful maintenance now takes on added economic usefulness.

What about a smaller car? The costs are considerably less. Runzheimer found that a compact of the Chevy Nova class equipped with automatic transmission had a per-mile cost for fuel, maintenance and tires of 3.65 cents a mile.

A Volkswagen without automatic transmission was estimated to cost 2.6 cents a mile to operate. These compare with the full-size cars operating costs of 4.25 cents a mile.

The compacts also have lower fixed costs for depreciation and insurance, for a total annual saving from the full-size car's cost of \$335 for the domestic

compact and \$732 for the Volks. The Volks, of course, is smaller than the domestic compacts which Runzheimer used in this example. Nor would other foreign small cars have as low a depreciation cost.

While Runzheimer made its survey in just one city, the firm considers its findings reflect relative costs nationally.

In general, city dwellers can figure that, without including collision insurance and finance charges, it cost about 14 cents a mile to own and operate a full-size eight-cylinder car; about 11 cents for a six-cylinder domestic compact, and about 7½ cents for a four-cylinder small import. Drivers living in less-crowded areas of course have lower costs for insurance, gas and maintenance.

13-year Cal. jobless mark

The Nixon administration's optimism looked more like whistling in the dark this week with disclosure of a national unemployment rate equalling a nine-year high and the highest California jobless rate in 13 years.

The national and Bay Area rates for May were the same—6.2 per cent, highest here since April, 1961.

High as they were, California's statewide rate was worse. It stayed at 7.4 per cent in May for the second straight month and was the highest since 1958.

And, as April figures showed continuing rises in the prices consumers pay, wholesale industrial prices for May increased four-tenths of 1 per cent, indicating further consumer price rises.

The national jobless rate climbed to 6.2 per cent from 6.1 per cent in April. Joblessness here rose to 6.2 per cent from 5.9 per cent in April.

There were 601,000 Californians listed as jobless in May and 85,000 of them were in the Bay Area. That was a statewide increase of 7,000 over April and 130,000 over May, 1970 when the rate was 5.8 per cent.

Locally, 3,000 more were jobless in May than in April and 15,600 more than in May, 1970, when the Bay Area unemployment rate was 5.1 per cent.

Even higher than the state's 7.4 per cent was Los Angeles' 7.6 per cent joblessness and Fresno had 7.2 per cent.

The Labor Department Bureau of Labor Statistics, in its announcement of national jobless figures added this grimly significant note:

"The average duration of joblessness lengthened in May, primarily reflecting a sizeable in-

crease in very long-term unemployment.

"The number of persons unemployed 27 or more weeks rose by 150,000 over the month to 580,000 seasonally adjusted, the highest level since May, 1963."

Construction workers, suffering from the Nixon administration's general economic slowdown and specifically from President Nixon's withholding of nearly \$13,000,000,000 in authorized expenditures, were among those with notably high jobless increases.

Sales workers and young women workers also were especially hard hit, the BLS said.

The total of those recorded as unemployed was 4,400,000, a drop of 300,000. But, because May usually shows much greater decrease in unemployment, the BLS said there was an increase of 130,000 in joblessness on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The AFL-CIO has noted that official jobless figures exclude those who have lost hope and quit jobhunting, thus failing to count big "hidden unemployment."

Jobless data for specific groups in May was:

1. Women 20 to 24 years old, an increase from April's 10.3 per cent unemployed to 11.5 per cent in May, the highest in more than 10 years.

2. Black workers, a jobless rate of 10.5 per cent, highest in nearly eight years and up from April's 10 per cent.

3. White workers, an increase to 5.7 per cent in May from 5.6 per cent joblessness in April. The May rate was the highest in nearly 10 years.

4. Workers who customarily work full time, a 5.8 per cent unemployment rate in May, up from 5.5 per cent in April.

Total employment was up by 500,000 to 78,700,000 but the BLS said this represented only 265,000 more on a seasonally adjusted basis because May generally shows a much bigger increase in jobs.

VARIABLE COSTS		Average per mile	
		1971	1965
Gasoline and Oil		2.96	2.58
Maintenance		.73	.68
Tires		.56	.44
		4.25	3.7
FIXED COSTS		Annually	
		1971	1965
Fire and Theft Insurance		\$ 62	\$ 31
Property Damage and Liability		175	126
License and Registration		25	24
Depreciation		738	626
		\$1,000	\$807

It keeps right on costing more and more to stay alive

Consumer prices climbed again in April, led by food price rises which would reach nearly 12 per cent over a year.

Nationwide, the Consumer Price Index was up three-tenths of 1 per cent to 120.2. That meant that it cost \$12.02 to buy what \$10 would have bought in 1967 and \$13.98 to buy \$10 worth at 1957-59 prices.

(Bay Area food prices alone rose seven-tenths of 1 per cent in April, for the sixth consecutive month in which it cost more to eat).

Although the April increase was the largest on an adjusted basis since January, the Administration viewed it as good news.

Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson commented that "the

limited increase in the CPI for April is encouraging in our fight to resist inflation. In the first third of the year, the index rose nine-tenths of 1 per cent, which is quite an improvement over the comparable period of 1970, when the rise (2 per cent) was more than twice as great."

Workers' earnings were up in April due entirely to increases in average hourly wages of non-supervisory and production employees.

Take-home pay for the average worker with three dependents was \$109.54.

Real spendable earnings, take-home pay expressed in 1967 dollars amounted to \$93.13. This was 2 per cent above a year ago, but 1.9 per cent below the 1968 peak.

Over-the-month increases in wages occurred among workers in all major industries except manufacturing, and finance, insurance and real estate.

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EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

1622 East 12th Street, Oakland, California 94606



FIVE Alameda County legislators met unionists at breakfast May 25 during California labor's Sacramento legislative conference. Left to right at the breakfast staged by the Alameda County Building Trades Council and Central Labor Council are Assemblymen Ken Meade and Carlos Bee, Assemblywoman March Fong and Senators John Holmdahl and Nicholas C. Petris.

Hod Carriers re-elect incumbents

Hod Carriers Local 166 returned incumbents to office in races where they faced opposition in the union election last week.

President William Duckett was re-elected with 110 votes to 37 for Isaiah Johnson, 52 for Guy Newton and 33 for Eugene Gleason.

Business Manager Luther Goree was returned to office with 116 votes, defeating Leon Davis, who polled 77 votes; Cornell Gaines, 34, and Marion Brown, 10.

James Shephard was named vice president with 113 votes against 72 for Walter Green and 37 for Learvis Culpepper. None was an incumbent.

Recording & Financial Secretary-Treasurer William James Turner was re-elected. He polled 141 votes against Marion Hardy with 50 and Horace Pruitt with 41.

Shoe imports cost 500 their jobs

Nearly 500 members of the United Shoe Workers in Maine and Massachusetts who lost their jobs because of rising imports of shoes have been certified eligible for trade adjustment assistance by the Labor Department.

Joseph Eichelberger was re-elected sergeant at arms over Albert Jackson, 100 to 84. Johnnie Fobbs, Clarence James and Ivory Atkins won executive board seats over seven other candidates and Goree was re-elected delegate to the Northern California District Council of Laborers. He polled 108 votes against 99 for Davis and 86 for Gaines.

Conference set on union tactics

A conference on contract and grievance matters, intended primarily for unions without full-time representatives, is planned by the Alameda County Central Labor Council for Saturday, June 26.

The session will convene at 10 a.m. in Hall H of the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland.

Labor Council attorney Victor Van Bourg will take part. The agenda is to cover:

1. Importance of the union contract.
2. Records to be kept on settlement at low grievance levels.
3. How to build an arbitration case.
4. Importance of proposals dropped by unions during bargaining.

Registration fee is \$3.50 per person and covers lunch.

Dear Brother Member:

Not too long ago, I requested your support and vote for Financial Secretary of Local 1622 to complete the unexpired term of our late Brother Anderson.

Thank you for your confidence in my ability. I trust I have met your expectations.

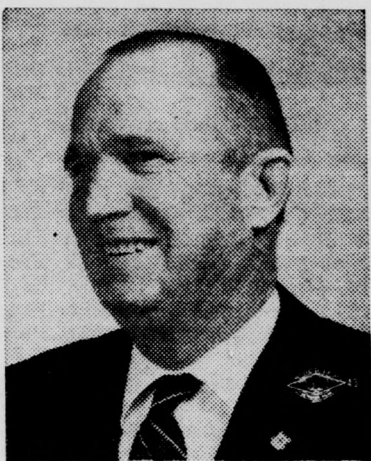
Again, I am asking for you to take time from your busy schedule and vote.

I have devoted full time and made every effort this past six months to serve you in an unprecedented manner. If given the same opportunity, I shall continue to give my best; to strive for progress and efficiency.

RE-ELECT

Delbert (Bert) Bardwell
FINANCIAL SECRETARY
Carpenters Local 1622

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1971—7:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. — 1050 MATTOX RD., HAYWARD
THANK YOU



ELECT ---

GARLAND (Smitty) SMITH

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE
CARPENTERS LOCAL 1622

DELEGATE, DISTRICT COUNCIL AND SECRETARY, LOCAL 1622
SICK BENEFIT COMMITTEE, PERMANENT TRIAL BOARD MEMBER,
DISTRICT COUNCIL, FORMER DELEGATE,
BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

I have also served as Local 1622 Warden, Delegate, California State Council of Carpenters Delegate, California Labor Federation; Delegate, California Labor Federation Conference on National Health Insurance, Carpenter Apprentice Instructor.

VOTE SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1971

Congress acts for jobs in Nixon recession

Congress tackled the Nixon recession head-on last week with a House vote for public service government jobs and House-Senate conference agreement on \$2,000,000,000 worth of public works.

Both measures to rescue the ailing economy were opposed by President Nixon's forces.

House passage of a measure to make the government the employer of 150,000 jobless in needed public service involved rejection of Nixon's "revenue-sharing" proposal for manpower training.

Liberal Congressmen noted that the Nixon proposal was for training only—in a period of severe job scarcity—while the public service measure meant badly needed paychecks.

The Nixon revenue-sharing proposal for training was one facet of an over-all administration revenue-sharing plan.

At hearings on the over-all plan, Treasury Secretary John B. Connally told the House Ways & Means Committee that the program isn't intended to cure the problems of the big cities.

Then, he quickly qualified that the plan is not aimed solely at the urban crisis.

Last week's House vote settled the issue raised in mid-May when reactionary Democrats joined Republicans in winning

the right to offer the Nixon revenue-sharing proposal as a substitute for public service jobs.

The House twice rejected the Nixon plan, then voted 246 to 142 on a rollcall to send the job measure to the Senate.

The rejected revenue-sharing proposal was one of six, each in a specific area, which Nixon has proposed. Labor has objected because the administration plans to give up federal control of the funds to be shared with local and state governments.

That lack of control, the AFL-CIO pointed out, would fail to guarantee that the money went for critical needs.

Another objection was raised by Democratic Congressman Charles A. Vanik of Cleveland at Ways & Means Committee hearings on the overall Nixon revenue-sharing program.

While Connally was testifying, Vannik noted that the nation's 25 largest cities would get only a quarter of the \$5,000,000,000 Nixon proposes to share with states and cities in the Nixon program's first year.

"This is not a bill to relieve the urban crisis," Connally snapped. Then as Vanik asked him to help to "get that message out to the people," Connally quickly added:

"Not alone. Not alone."

The public works measure ap-

proved by the House-Senate conference was the House-passed version of public works and needed only to be approved by the Senate to go to Nixon.

It would produce some 170,000 jobs at building and repairing needed public facilities in its first year. It would authorize a \$2,000,000,000 total expenditure over four years.

The program, similar to one which pulled the nation out of a recession in 1962, would operate nationwide as long as the unemployment rate was 4.5 per cent or higher. The nationwide jobless rate in May was 6.2 per cent, a nine-year high.

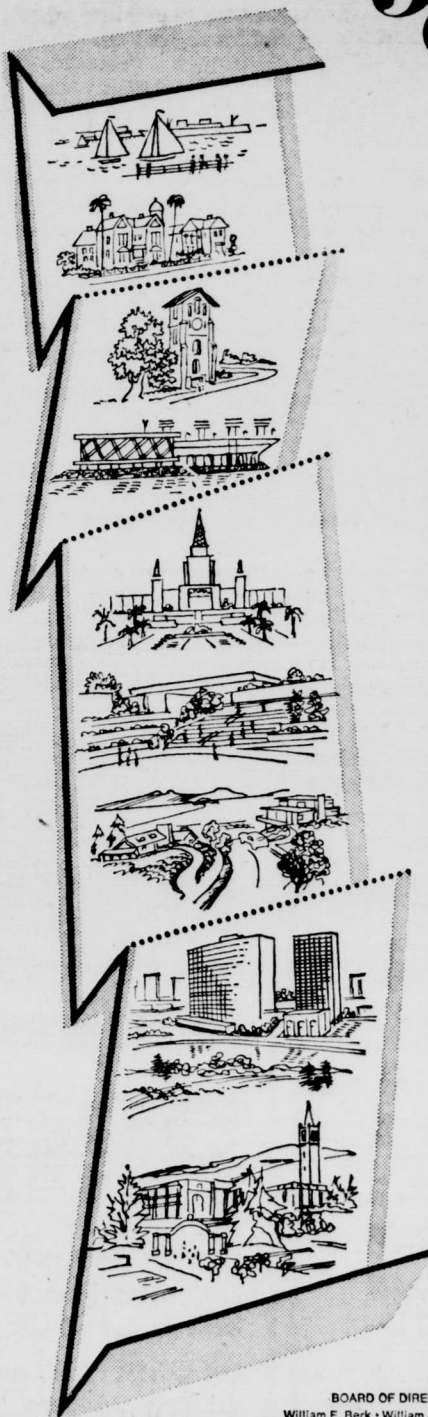
Funds would be spent in communities with above 6 per cent joblessness. That would apply to practically all of California. Oakland, a longtime "persistent unemployment" area would easily qualify as would much of the Bay Area.

Safer motorcycling

The Highway Patrol says it is able to help organizations conduct motorcyclist training to reduce cycle accidents. For information on the program, which uses non-officers as instructors, groups should contact the patrol.

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OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1971

Sheet Metal 216

BY KEITH AND JIM

All members should be vitally interested in our Pension Plan. Because of the structure of our Pension Plan, each member's pension is an individual case. Basically, pension amounts are governed by past service, future service, and the total amount of money contributed.

Past service means those continuous years of service prior to 1958 when our Pension Plan was started.

Future service means the amount of credits that will be awarded at the end of each calendar year, based on the number of hours for which contributions were made for each covered employee. For one year of future service you must work 1,551 hours or more in that year. From there, it is broken down according to how many hours contributions were made for each covered employee.

All members that carried a Sheet Metal Workers dues receipt prior to 1958 should check with the people at the pension and welfare office to make sure they receive all the credits due them for past service. Years of apprenticeship prior to 1958 count as past service but in order to get these credits you must have the local union where the apprenticeship was served send a record of the apprenticeship to the pension office.

It is possible to get credit for Military service too. Here again, it is up to the member to contact the pension office.

What we are really trying to tell you is past service credits are really important. For instance, suppose a member retired and did not get credit for his four year apprenticeship nor any credit for four years of Military service. His pension check every month would be \$48 less than it would have been if he had received credit for those eight years.

We urge all members, especially those 55 years of age or older to check into their credits for their pension. Many things there depend entirely on the member and if the member does not see to it that he receives all the credits due him, the people at the pension office could care less.

We would suggest that you get out the booklet that you have on the Pension Plan and read it. Read it two or three times. It will answer many of your questions and it will make you realize how important it is to get everything straightened out now, rather than waiting until you are ready to retire.

For those members who have lost or misplaced their booklet on the Pension Plan, contact the Pension office and see if you can get another one.

We have two special called meetings coming up very soon: June 15 and 16, 1971. The 15th of June will be a special called meeting concerning negotiations and the new contract. The 16th

of June will be our regular meeting first and then a special called meeting after to discuss the Alameda Plan. The Alameda Plan is a plan worked up by the Building Trades, the Contractors Association, and the Minority Community. Please plan to attend both of these meetings, they are important to you.

It is always safety time for everyone but a reminder once in a while helps us all. The following is a list of some good hand tool safety rules that may save you or your partner an injury:

1. Keep faces of hammers in good condition to avoid flying nails and bruised fingers.
2. Hold cold chisels in such a way that the knuckles will be protected if the hammer misses the head. Chisels struck by others should be held by tongs or similar holding devices.
3. Do not use pipe or Stillson wrenches as a substitute for other wrenches.
4. Wrenches should not be altered by the addition of handle-extensions or "cheaters."
5. Files shall be equipped with handles. Never use a file as a punch or pry.
6. Do not use a screwdriver as a chisel.
7. Keep handsaws sharp.
8. Do not push wheelbarrow with handles in an upright position.
9. Do not lift or lower portable electric tools by means of the power cord. Use a rope.
10. Do not leave the cords of portable electric tools where cars or trucks will run over them.
11. In locations where the handling of a portable power tool is a problem, try hanging it from some stable object, by means of a rope or similar support of adequate strength.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK: "The desire for safety stands against every great and noble enterprise." Tacitus.

Members of the Tri-State Death Benefit Plan, Death Assessment 701 is now due and payable.

Regular membership meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, California.

AFSCME 371 'Info'

BY JOHNNIE MARIE BUTLER

Sisters and Brothers, I wish to bring before you at this time, a matter that is of utmost importance to each and every one of us who work for a living. And also for those that are unfortunate not to be able to work, for one reason or another. And mainly for those that have poor health because of not having the wherewithall to pay for better health care.

The AMA does not have the interest of the workers and especially the unemployed in their plans. There is a bill, namely the AFL-CIO backed, Kennedy National Security Act, that the powerful monied AMA is trying very, very hard to defeat. The AMA is reported to have entered into a contract with McCann-Erickson

for advertising in newspapers, magazines, television and radio for the next two years and in this way hoodwink the public into believing that they are working in our interest which is just not so.

What they are working for is the passing of their \$14,500,000.-000 Medi-Credit plan and in this way perpetuate their narrow, sterile self interest.

For us to protect our own interest, we must at all cost, counter their moves by being vigilant and aware of any and all attacks on the K.N.S. Act and thereafter report these attacks to our labor unions and the CFL, AFL-CIO, so our representatives can demand equal time under the law, to force the AMA lobby to refrain from making outlandish claims and charges against the Kennedy bill S. 3. Labor cannot match the monied AMA in finance but we do have one thing in our favor, the FCC's Fairness Doctrine and we must use it to keep the AMA lobby honest.

If there are any questions about how to implement the Fairness Doctrine, please refer to Albert J. Zack, Director of the AFL-CIO's Department of Public Relations at 815-16th Street N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006. All Americans must have adequate health care. Only through collective efforts will we be able to gain this. After 40 years of so dismal, inhuman, unequal, ineffective, inflated performance by the providers of health care in Affluent America against the most needy, we cannot continue to support such a poor record. So now we all have to work hard to defeat that kind of poor record and in this way, help all Americans. Hope to see you Saturday.

Chips and Chatter

BY GUNNAR (BENNY) BENONYS

Our thanks to Brothers Dale Anway, "Hank" Goetz, Obie Schlenz, Jess Cline, and Jose V. Rodriguez, (Machinist son of Emilio Rodriguez) for their latest contribution of books to OPERATION PAPERBACK.

Brother Ennis and wife Tillie Ray returned from a three week trip having visited Texas, New Orleans, Las Vegas and other way points. Had a nice trip, saw lots of work going on, especially in Dallas and Houston, Texas.

Douglas Smith has a very successful and artistic family. Sons Gary and Mark have both graduated from the College of Arts and Crafts, Oakland, specializing in Graphic Arts. Wife Mercedes, just recently recovered from a serious operation specializes in Acrylic paintings. Has displayed her paintings in shows in both Oakland and San Francisco.

Brother Margarito Leon is enrolled in the Union Minority Leadership Training Program sponsored by the Alameda Central Labor Council.

Cement Masons of the 46 Northern California Counties are the first of the basic crafts to reveal their wage and fringe demands in the current round of negotiations involving the major basic crafts.

They are seeking a package of \$3.56 in wages and fringes in a three year agreement. Present

wages of \$5.94 per hour would increase to \$7 on June 16th, 1971, to \$8.25 on January 16th, 1972, and to \$9.50 on January 16th, 1973. Health and Welfare contributions would increase from the present 36 cents to 70 cents per hour on July 1, 1972. Pension and Vacation payments would be boosted from the present 75 cents to \$1 each on July 1, 1971.

The Carpenters negotiating committees are meeting regularly this week in hopes of achieving an agreement prior to the expiration date of June 16, 1971.

Keep in touch with us at the hall for any late developments.

There are indications that the Carpenters may go for a one-year contract and then come back for a three-year one in the following year when the situation may be more favorable.

President Robert Griebel extends his thanks to all the Brothers who worked on the tabulating committee into the wee small hours compiling all the election results. See the Election story elsewhere in this issue.

Homebuilding in the East Bay, as well as the West Bay has had a resurgence. Builders are supported by the most ample supply of mortgage money and construction financing for development since the pre-inflation days of 1965. Thus, homebuilding promises to increase about 50 per cent over last year. The majority of the new units are in the multiple unit area. Actually there are very few single family dwellings under construction.

Financial circles are attempting to raise the interest rates again, especially on VA and FHA mortgages. Each time there is a raise in the interest rate, more applicants are unable to meet the monthly payment qualification schedule.

A record high flow of money into savings and loan associations has caused them to actively seek borrowers. In contrast, some associations are beginning to increase their prime conventional loan rates and are making fewer commitments on FHA loans with their fixed lesser interest rates.

Construction and mortgage people are in conflict as to whether rates should be increased. The National Association of Home Builders claims there is such an ample supply of mortgage funds, there is no need to increase the rates. Savings associations are calling for an increase from the current FHA rate of 7 per cent to 7½ per cent. Guess who will have to pay? and pay!

See you at your next meeting. Brother? Will you be present at least occasionally to help your newly elected officers conduct

Steamfitters 342

BY JAMES H. MARTIN

The Fifty-First Convention of the California Pipe Trades Council was held at Konocti Harbor Inn, Kelseyville, California on May 14, 15 and 16, 1971. There were 161 delegates in attendance representing California's United Association Local Unions and District Councils of our State Association.

Principal speakers were Mr.

James Lee, President of the State Building and Construction Trades Council; Mr. LaMar Gulbransen, Area Director of COPE; Mr. Al Gruhn, President of the California State Federation of Labor; United Association General-Secretary-Treasurer William Dodd, who outlined the United Association's forthcoming national Convention to be held in Denver, Colorado in August of this year. Brother Gene Bradshaw spoke on our relationship with the Boilermakers, Ironworkers, etc.; Joe Walsh, Executive Vice-President, spoke of the duties of his office, travel card fines, interpretation of the United Association Constitution and other legal matters.

California Senator John Tunney addressed the delegates at a noon luncheon and spoke on his reception as California's Democratic Senator. His remarks were very well received.

Assistant President Marty Ward assumed the office of General President of this great Organization on June 1st of this year. Brother Ward is 54 years of age and the youngest General President we have ever had.

Brother Marty Ward's address to the delegates was most inspiring. He received more than one standing ovation and gave words of encouragement toward a more active, strong, forceful and energetic United Association. We look forward to being united at every level from the General Office, State Associations and Local Union level. The ever-growing problems of today and the needs of the future have to be overcome; our work has been cut into by technological changes, bad legislation, unreasonable claims to our jurisdiction and rapid growth of very competitive organizations who have all non-union workers. We have a fight ahead which we can, and will, win.

Brother Ward, in addressing the delegates, wives and guests at a dinner Saturday evening, praised the accomplishments of the members and officers of California using Konocti Harbor as an example of what has been accomplished by Local Union officers and members working together. Benefits negotiated for members in California are among the highest and best in the nation; "we can be very proud of the United Association," he said, "it is a Great Association."

There were 25 resolutions presented to the delegates at the California Pipe Trades Convention pertaining to legislation, changes in our Constitution, the endorsement of our national officers and additional United Association representation here in the State of California.

Our Union's delegates were Ernie Boyer, Doyle Williams, Bob Beeson, Andy Anderson, John Orr, Roy Turley and the writer. New State officers for the year 1971-1972 are Don Mattern, President, Local 250, Los Angeles; Vice-President, Joe Mazzola, Local 38 of San Francisco; District Vice-President George Hess, Local 444, Oakland; District Vice-President Joe Geiger, Local 494 of Long Beach; District Vice-President Paul Jones, Local 403, San Luis Obispo and Secretary-Treasurer James Martin.

See you at the next regular membership meeting on July 1, 1971.

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Yo Necesidad la Vote
VOTE FOR AND RE-ELECT —**



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No. 7 on the Ballot**

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VOTE SATURDAY

JUNE 19, 1971

7 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

1050 Maltex Road, Hayward

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Watchmakers 101

BY GEORGE F. ALLEN

At the last meeting held in San Francisco, we had, as previously announced in our columns, Brothers Harris Call and Gilbert West in attendance.

Brother Call, who attended a week's instruction at the Rolex factory in New York, talked on what he had learned relative to this particular watch, during his week at the Rolex factory.

Brother Gilbert West, our Wach Repair Instructor at the John O'Connell Vocational School in San Francisco, gave the membership information on the various types of new watches.

We wish to thank Brother Call and West for their excellent instructional information given the members at this meeting. Those members in attendance informed me that they concurred with me that this was a most interesting meeting and suggested when the opportunity arises, we have more such meetings.

We wish to assure the members that we shall not miss an opportunity to have such meetings in the future, whenever we hear of instructional information being available; and the members will be advised of the date far enough in advance to keep the particular night "open" in order that they may benefit by such instruction.

SAN FRANCISCO MEETING: The next meeting will be held on Thursday, June 17, 1971 in the Assembly Room, 785 Market Street, San Francisco, at 7:30 p.m.

AFSCME 1695

BY ERNIE HABERKERN

AFSCME 1695 does not consider the University of California to be the enlightened employer it imagines itself to be. Just recently we have come across some facts and figures to bear this out.

In response to the governor's budget cuts the administration has instituted a policy of layoffs that has demonstrated just how meager the rights of UC employees are. Over 115 employees have been laid off since January and there are some 60 to 70 more to come according to UC personnel sources. Of these laid off employees only 24 have found new positions at UC. At the same time over 230 openings have occurred as a result of people leaving UC for one reason or another.

For those of you who have collective bargaining it's obvious that UC employees don't have any seniority protection. Each of the University's several hundred departments and budgetary units is treated like a little company with the department head or supervisor as the little dictator over his employees. According to UC rules, which are often violated in departments where the union is weak, employees have seniority rights only within the department. Unless a job opens up in your department and in your classification you are up the creek. The union has come across cases where employees with from 10 to 20 years' seniority are being laid off while new people are

Strike right basic to freedom, says Meany

AFL-CIO President George Meany denounced the Nixon administration's plan to impose labor-management settlements by compulsory arbitration and said the right to strike is too basic to freedom to be tampered with.

Meany in effect was debating President Nixon's secretary of labor at the third annual Collective Bargaining Forum in New York.

Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson earlier at the forum had charged "failures" of collective bargaining in construction and transportation and plumped for the President's "emergency" plan to prevent strikes in five transportation industries by government-directed compulsory arbitration settlements.

Meany agreed that there are "strains and stresses" in collective bargaining but he told the forum that there are worse things than strikes.

Among such worse things, he said, are government intervention to help one side in a dispute and compulsory arbitration, "the favorite solution of some academic theorists."

There will inevitably be strikes "when the bargainers don't find an immediate settlement," but that is an integral part of the collective bargaining process, Meany declared.

Despite the views of "ill-informed editorialists," a strike "doesn't signal the collapse of collective bargaining" and the agreement that ultimately brings an end to the strike "is itself hammered out at the bargaining table," he pointed out.

Hodgson earlier declared that organized labor must realize that limitations on strike rights in disputes that can cause a massive disruption of the public welfare is a burning necessity.

To "improve" collective bargaining, he said, and to avoid all-out government controls, the Administration's proposed emergency strike legislation for the

transportation industry must be passed.

Meany replied that "a free society cannot afford government efforts to undermine and short circuit the collective bargaining process no matter how momentarily appetizing it may appear to the favored party."

It's not just "because the Administration is seeking to stack the cards in management's favor, but because it is wrong for the Administration to interfere on behalf of either side," he charged.

"If the government dictates that wages workers will receive, it is simultaneously dictating what wages management must pay," he warned. "And from there it isn't much of a step to dictating how many workers management shall employ, and how much it shall produce and what prices it shall charge and what profit it may make."

Workable agreements, he insisted, must "be drawn by the people who know what the problems are, and what resources can be found and what compromises can be reached to resolve them."

Meany had caustic words for government efforts to intervene in the bargaining process.

He described the Council of Economic Advisers as "those busybodies who helped create today's economic mess and who now seek to inject themselves into the basic steel negotiations before the parties have even begun to talk."

He called Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns "the economic tinkerer whose 'game plan' brought about the Nixon recession."

There may be some shortsighted men in management who agree with Burns that "workers should have a smaller share of the nation's economic pie" and who support his call for compulsory arbitration and wage restraints.

But, Meany warned, while the Burns policy "would undoubtedly hold down wages, it would also undermine the nation's consumer purchasing power, the lifeblood of our economy."

Meany said some misguided advice of critics of collective bargaining comes from a complete misunderstanding of its purpose.

"Those who understand negotiations know that problems are not created at the bargaining table," he said. "That's where they're solved."

Enforcement urged to end 'horrors' of nursing homes

An AFL-CIO spokesman told a nationwide radio audience of the "horrors" of many of the nursing homes in which 1,000,000 retired Americans live.

Poor enforcement of safety and care standards is one big deficiency in the \$3,000,000,000 industry, Social Security Director Bert Seidman said.

Although \$2 of every \$3 paid for nursing home care comes either from states or the federal government, Seidman said that enforcement of quality and safety standards is inadequate.

"It shocked us to discover that the Department of Health, Education & Welfare has just one part-time employee working on enforcement of the standards set forth in the Medicaid law," he declared.

"The admission of a patient to a nursing home often is an act of disposal, for the patient's physician, rather than a positive act of medical management," he said.

Seidman and William Hutton, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, who appeared together on Labor News Conference, agreed that too often in the nursing home in-

dusty, "the profit-making interest comes first."

Hutton said that regulation of nursing homes is so lax that accidents such as the salmonella poisoning that killed 25 patients in a Baltimore home last year "could occur in any nursing home, in any state of the union."

"It's a real disappointment to us at the National Council that the Administration has failed to move against nursing homes that do not meet federal standards, even though federal money is paid for the patients," Hutton declared.

Hutton and Seidman said that lack of physician care is a major shortcoming of the present nursing home system.

They pointed out that the Kennedy-Griffiths Health Security bill now pending in Congress encourages the development of close affiliation between nursing homes and hospitals, "which would improve the medical supervision . . . of long-term care of the chronically ill and the elderly."

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT dropped during March, the U.S. Department of Labor declared.



THE GARDENS OF MOUNTAIN VIEW . . . Here among the enchanting color of the season's flowers and trees, visitors appreciate the quiet, green haven that is Mountain View Cemetery. For over a hundred years, Mountain View's substantial endowment care fund has provided a scene of beauty in which the departed are honored in settings left to individual choice. Ground burial, cremation, indoor and outdoor crypts are all available.

MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY

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Ex-U.S. aide is named to labor job safety post

Sheldon W. Samuels has been named to the new post of director of occupational health, safety and environmental affairs in the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department.

Samuels is the former chief of field services for the Air Pollution Control Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The new department will oversee IUD activities in the government's administration and enforcement of the new Occupational Safety & Health Act that went into effect April 28.

IUD President I. W. Abel, said that full implementation of the act will be achieved "only if the labor movement knows what the law is all about, educates its membership, stimulates appropriate government action, and generally polices the law to assure honest administration."

"Anything short of an all-out commitment on the part of the labor movement will mean another splendid achievement relegated to the meaninglessness of a paper law," Abel stressed.

Samuels has served as public information director for the New York State Air Pollution Control Board and executive secretary for the New York State Action for Clean Air Committee.

Abramson, veteran labor lawyer, IUE counsel, retiring

Irving Abramson, 66, veteran union attorney and one-time CIO organizer, will retire in July after six years as general counsel of the International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. His place will be taken by Winn Newman, formerly IUE associate general counsel.

Newman now is general counsel for the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees. A.L. Zwerdling, Detroit labor attorney, will succeed Newman with AFSCME.

Abramson has been New Jersey state president and eastern director of the CIO. He headed IUE's legal forces successfully fighting the General Electric Company for the right to conduct coordinated bargaining.

While representing the Textile Workers Union of America in the 1960's Abramson successfully argued the landmark *Darlington Mills* case before the Supreme Court.

Abramson as an attorney for the National Recovery Administration in early New Deal days and then was an organizer for the CIO.

Newman, 47, has been assistant executive director and chief of labor relations for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, an international representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers, assistant general counsel for the Brewery Workers, associate general counsel of the Steelworkers, and on the legal staff of the National Labor Relations Board.

Standards on meat

A free U.S. Agriculture Department pamphlet, "Standards for Meat and Poultry Products — A Consumer Reference List," tells the minimum amount of meat and poultry the government requires in federally inspected foods. The booklet may be ordered by its title and the number C&MS-85 from Information Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

VOTE FOR AND ELECT—

NOBLE WHITFIELD

FINANCIAL SECRETARY
Carpenters' Local #1622

Delegate to DISTRICT COUNCIL
Delegate to BUILDING TRADES

ELECTION—JUNE 19, 1971

Polls Open 7 a.m. - 5 p.m.

YOUR SUPPORT AND VOTE APPRECIATED



OFFICIAL UNION NOTICES

AUTO & SHIP PAINTERS 1176 CARPENTERS 36

Auto, Marine & Specialty Painters 1176 meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month in Room H, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, at 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
LESLIE K. MOORE,
Business Representative

IRON WORKERS 378

To be eligible to vote on acceptance or rejection of wage proposals in our forthcoming negotiations, members must have paid their July, 1971 dues by no later than July 31, 1971. The ballots will be mailed to the last address in the union's files, so members should make sure to notify the union of any change of address.

Our Regular Executive Board meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, 8 p.m.

Stewards meetings also are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 8 p.m.

Our regular membership meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
BOB McDONALD
Business Agent

PRINTING SPECIALTIES 382

Meeting second Friday of the month at 8 p.m. in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,
TED E. AHL,
Secretary

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES 3

General membership meeting Hall C, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez St., Oakland, the fourth Friday of the month, 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
JACK KENNEDY,
Business Representative

ALAMEDA CARPENTERS 194

Carpenters Local 194 meets the first and third Monday evenings of the month at 8 p.m. in the Veterans Memorial Building, located at 2201 Central Avenue, Alameda.

Refreshments are served following the first meeting of the month in the Canteen for all present. You are urged to attend your Local's meetings.

The meeting of June 21, 1971 will be a SPECIAL CALLED MEETING for the purpose of electing officers and delegates for the ensuing two-year term.

Fraternally,
WM. "BILL" LEWIS,
Recording Secretary

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES 257

The Regular Meeting of the California, Oakland Unified School Employees Local Union 257 will be held on Saturday, June 12, 1971, at 10:30 a.m. in the Castlemont High School Auditorium, 8601 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland, California.

The Executive Board will meet at 8:00 a.m. in Community Room. All Board Members please take note.

Fraternally,
HAROLD BENNER,
Executive Secretary

CARPET & LINOLEUM 1290

Election will be a SPECIAL CALL meeting on Wednesday, June 30, 1971, Hall A, 8 p.m., 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland.

National Conference Deaths are now due and payable through NC 339.

Fraternally,
BOB SEIDEL,
Recording Secretary

BERKELEY PAINTERS 40

The regular meeting of June 11, 1971 has been cancelled. A special meeting will be held at 2051 San Pablo Avenue, Berkeley, Friday, June 18, 1971 at 8 p.m. to take a vote on actions to be taken regarding negotiations.

Fraternally,
GENE SLATER,
Business Representative

The regular meetings for Carpenters Local Union 36 are held the first and third Thursdays of each month at 8460 Enterprise Way, Oakland, California 94621, at 8 p.m. Refreshments are served by the Ladies Auxiliary immediately following each meeting.

The hours of the Financial Secretary's Office are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday. Friday the office closes at 1 p.m. Phone 569-3465.

On Monday, May 17, 1971, new postage rates become effective. First class letters will require 8 cent stamps. Airmail stamps will cost 11 cents and postcards will be 6 cents.

The Biennial election of officers and delegates will be held on Friday, June 4, 1971 from 12 noon to 8 p.m. Please come out and vote.

Fraternally,
ALLEN L. LINDER,
Recording Secretary

HAYWARD CARPENTERS 1622

ELECTION for local union offices will be held SATURDAY, June 19, 1971 at 1050 Mattox Road, Hayward, California.

The polls for Election will be open from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. No member shall be eligible to vote unless he has 12 consecutive months membership in Local 1622 and in good standing at time of voting.

Members holding Contractors License are not eligible to vote.

Regular meetings are held the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m. with a social following the meeting on the fourth Thursday.

The office of the financial secretary is open 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Wednesday; 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Thursdays, and 7:30 a.m. to noon Fridays.

Stewards meetings are at 7:30 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month. A stewards training program is held in conjunction with the stewards meeting.

Effective April 1, 1971, there will be a \$4 Service Charge on ALL checks which are returned to the office, which have not been honored by the Bank they were written on.

Fraternally,
KYLE MOON,
Recording Secretary

U.C. EMPLOYEES 371

Our next regular meeting will be held on June 12, 1971, in Room 155, at Kroeber Hall. The meeting will start at 2 p.m. and it will be preceded by the Executive Board meeting at 1 p.m.

Fraternally,
J. J. SANTORO,
Secretary-Treasurer

PRINTING SPECIALTIES 678

Meeting second Thursday of the month at 8 p.m. in Cannery Workers Hall, 492 C Street, Hayward, California.

Fraternally,
WILLIAM PRENDEBLE,
Secretary

SERVICE EMPLOYEES 322

Regular meetings held first Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, Room H, Third Floor.

Fraternally,
VERN DUARTE,
Financial Secretary

PAINT MAKERS 1975

The next Regular Meeting of Local 1975 will be held on June 15, 1971 in Hall "C" of the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street at 8:00 p.m. in Oakland.

On the Agenda will be an election for a Trustee for a three (3) year term. Nominated for this position at our last meeting was Incumbent William Zubiate and Frank Carey. Also on the Agenda will be a recommendation from the Executive Board to trade in our old adding machine and purchase a new one.

Date: June 15, 1971.
Time: 8:00 p.m.
Place: Hall "C," Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, Calif.

Fraternally,
CARL LAWLER,
Recording Secretary

BARBERS 134

The next regular meeting will be held on Thursday night, June 24 at the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland.

President Ray Luciano, Recorder I. O. Chamorro and Secretary Jack Reed were nominated to attend the 63rd Annual Convention of the California State Association of Barbers which will be held on July 25, 26, and 27 at the Master Hosts Inn, San Diego, Calif.

At our June meeting we will formulate resolutions to be presented to the State Association. The results of the vote for 8th and 9th International Vice-President were: Richard Plumb 15,573 to William Knowles 8,708. Frank Salamone 15,041 to Burl Rollings 9,447.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL SHOP OWNERS!!!

Effective July 1, 1971 all firms, partnerships or privately owned business operating under a fictitious name must register. No one will be penalized until after July 1, 1971. The ONLY way you can avoid this registration is if your Barber Shop carries your FULL name or your surname (last name). In other words if your name is Joseph Blow you would be exempt if your barber shop was named Joseph Blow's Barber Shop or Blow's Barber shop. Registrations will be taken at the Alameda County Courthouse, Room 106. There is a \$10 filing fee and a notice must be published 4 consecutive weeks in a newspaper. This must also be renewed every 5 years. The above are the highlights of this new law and I hope that I have the requirements correct.

Please DO NOT send Pension payments, but DUES ONLY. The Pension is still frozen by a Federal Court Order. A monitored referendum vote will be taken on a revised plan at which time you will have a vote on whether you want to accept the proposed plan or have the Pension dissolved.

Fraternally,
JACK M. REED,
Secretary-Treasurer

MILLMEN'S UNION 550

The next regular meeting of Millmen's Union Local 550 will be held Friday, June 18 at 8 p.m. in Room 208, at the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, California.

The election of officers for the next two years will take place from 12 noon to 8 p.m., June 18 at the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, California.

If any members are out of work, please call the Office (phone 839-5656) and put your name on the out of work list.

Fraternally,
ODUS G. HOWARD,
Financial Secretary

SERVICE EMPLOYEES 18

General membership meetings of Service Employees Local 18 are held at 10 a.m. the 4th Saturday of each month in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,
BEN J. TUSI,
Secretary

AFSCME-EBMUD 444

The next Membership meeting is scheduled for June 10, 1971 starting promptly at 7:30 p.m. Many reports, including two or three arbitration cases, the Pardee/Aqueduct meeting, and some Legislative matters, will be discussed at the June meeting. Also, some of the proposed language in our next contract will be brought forward for your consideration.

It's therefore imperative that all members attend your union meetings and get information first-hand.

Fraternally,
CHARLES E. TEIXEIRA,
Secretary-Treasurer

BERKELEY CARPENTERS 1158

Regular meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month at Finnish Brotherhood Hall, 1970 Chestnut St., Berkeley, Calif.

Fraternally,
NICK J. AFDAMO,
Recording Secretary

SHEET METAL WORKERS 216

The regular meetings are every 3rd Wednesday of the month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple.

Fraternally,
FRED HARMON,
Business Manager

A/C strike vote is planned

Continued from page 1

to match the Muni and Greyhound rate as of July 1. Both A/C classifications now get \$5.51.

• \$5.75 and \$4.48 per hour for Class B and C mechanics, now earning \$4.92 and \$4.65 per hour. The raises would equal Muni-Greyhound rates.

• A 9.7 per cent raise for most clerical workers but as much as 25 per cent to correct the greatest disparities with Muni pay.

• A reduction in driver work spread to eight hours in 10, instead of the present eight in 10 hours, 15 minutes for regular drivers and eight in 11 for extra board drivers.

• An employer paid pension with early retirement available after 20 years service without regard to age. Early retirement now is available after 20 years at 55 years of age.

BARBERS 516

The next regular meeting of Barbers Local 516 will be held on Wednesday, June 23, 1971 at 8 p.m. in Newark Square Barber Shop, 5600 Thornton Avenue, Newark, California.

UNION BARBERS

Did you know about your Credit Union, a good place to save and borrow money? For further information contact Barbers Credit Union, 1540 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland, California, Room 703. Phone 452-1333. Mondays from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Fraternally,
AL DOYLE,
Secretary-Treasurer

PLUMBERS & GAS FITTERS 444

The next regular meeting of Plumbers & Gas Fitters Local Union 444 will be held Wednesday, June 23, 1971 at 8 p.m. in Hall A, First Floor of the Labor Temple Building.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Regular order of business. Please be sure to attend this meeting; union meetings are a very important part of union membership.

Fraternally,
GEORGE A. HESS,
Business Manager and
Financial Secretary-Treasurer

BERKELEY CARPENTERS 1158

Regular meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month at Finnish Brotherhood Hall, 1970 Chestnut Street, Berkeley, California.

Fraternally,
NICK J. AFDAMO,
Recording Secretary

EYES EXAMINED

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Teamsters award scholarships to 2 in East Bay

Two East Bay teenagers are among 14 children of Teamster members to receive college scholarships from the Western Conference of Teamsters.

They are Don Spirlock, son of Donald Spirlock who is a member of Milk Drivers & Dairy Employees Local 302, and Deborah Peterson, daughter of Warren Peterson, a member of Retail Delivery Drivers, Driver Salesman & Produce Workers Local 588.

The Spirlock boy was awarded a \$2,000 scholarship in the competition and will use it at Georgia's Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

Miss Peterson won a \$1,000 scholarship and will enter the University of Nevada.

The annual competition among graduating high school seniors will distribute a total of \$16,800 this year.

AFL-CIO dockers, ship officers unions agree on merger

Executive boards of the International Longshoremen's Association and the Masters, Mates & Pilots have approved a merger which will set up a 128,500-member AFL-CIO union.

The ILA represents 116,000 East Coast, Gulf of Mexico and Great Lakes longshoremen while the MM&P is the representative of merchant marine deck officers, pilots and skilled port personnel on all coasts.

The Masters, Mates & Pilots will become the marine division of the ILA.

Presidents Thomas F. O'Callaghan of the MM&P and Thomas W. Gleason of the ILA noted that the merger was in recognition of a "revolution in technology and modernization" in the maritime industry.

Committees have been set up to complete merger details.

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EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL



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JOHN M. ESHLEMAN, Editor
1622 East 12th Street, Oakland, Calif. 94606

June 11, 1971

Phone 261-3980

They work because it's expensive to live

The Labor Department tells us that the number of children whose mothers are working or hunting work grew from 15,700,000 in 1960 to nearly 26,000,000 in 1970.

Its explanation for this is disarmingly simple and actually meaningless.

"The substantial increase in the number of children whose mothers were in the labor force results from both the greater population of children—66,700,000 in 1970 versus 59,900,000 in 1960—and the rising propensity of women to work, even mothers with preschoolers," says the government press release.

Explaining the phenomenon by "the rising propensity of women to work" is like saying "there are more women working because more women have gone to work."

The reason they have gone to work should be explained not by their rising propensity to work but by prices' rising propensity to rise.

With only poor and costly child care facilities available, it takes a critical need of more family financing to meet rising prices to explain why so many million mothers of small children have joined the job force.

The department's other reason—that there are more children—hardly holds water.

Its own figures show that the number of children has increased by 6,800,000 while the number whose mothers are working has grown some 10,000,000—about half again as much.

Its incidental disclosure that families with working mothers make a great deal more on the average than those where mothers do not work is a tipoff to the real reason why mothers work—they need money.

A tactic that kills jobs

The last thing that California needs as it suffers a jobless rate higher than the high national average is closure of a big plant.

Last month, 2000 working people faced loss of their jobs in Los Angeles County when Chrysler Corporation announced it was permanently closing its 39-year old Maywood assembly plant.

The United Auto Workers charge that the decision was motivated by Chrysler's big profits in low-wage foreign plants.

Chrysler, with a multi-million dollar investment in a Japanese plant making its subcompact, is not the only big American corporation to have exported American jobs.

Nor is it the only firm to build products abroad at low wages and bring them back to sell to Americans at comfortable profits.

While worrying over-much at the "high" wages of construction workers and "inflationary" wage settlements elsewhere, the administration might spare some time to devising means to halt this job-destroying tactic of multinational American corporations.

Here's why we stay in politics

If anyone thinks that it's time to sit back politically, let him ponder the legislative recommendations of the Associated General Contractors.

The contractors want a special law for construction workers which among other things would repeal the Davis-Bacon Act.

It would outlaw union referral of workers. We don't know the asserted justification for this but one standard excuse for such measures is that they give workers more freedom.

Whatever the reason for that, another plank in the proposal is to make contracts binding when negotiated, forbidding union members the freedom to rule on their own wages and conditions.

There's more, but you get the idea.

Moral: keep supporting and electing candidates who will beat off this kind of employer legislative activity.

A Helping Hand



AFL-CIO demands \$2 wage minimum now

America's low-paid workers need a \$2 per hour minimum wage now — not three years from now.

And the answer to high unemployment among teenagers is more jobs, not lower wages, the AFL-CIO testified at Senate hearings.

Legislative Director Andrew Biemiller termed the Nixon Administration's proposal to put off a \$2 wage floor until 1974 and hold young workers at the present \$1.60 level "a mockery of common sense."

He urged that Congress give top priority to the wage-hour bill introduced by Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).

The Williams bill would establish an immediate \$2 wage floor for most workers, rising to \$2.25 a year later.

It would bring farm workers—now frozen at a \$1.30 an hour minimum — up to \$2.25 in three steps. And it would extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to an additional 13,000,000 workers.

"Inflation has hit low-wage workers the hardest," Biemiller said, and an increasing number of workers receiving the legal minimum are being forced on welfare to meet family needs.

Underscoring the need for an immediate jump to at least \$2

an hour, Biemiller and AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger stressed that living costs have risen so that \$2 today will buy less than the \$1.60 minimum did when it was enacted in 1966.

As for the Administration's effort to impose a lower youth rate, "the AFL-CIO is unalterably opposed to a sub-minimum wage for youth or for any other category of worker. We believe that the minimum wage represents a floor under wages, and that no one — young or old, black or white, male or female — should be asked to work for less than the wage floor."

Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson earlier appeared before the subcommittee to present the Administration position for a freeze on the minimum for teenagers and students "to provide incentives for opening up new job opportunities for these young people."

But, Biemiller reminded the Senate panel, Hodgson's own annual report to Congress on the impact of minimum wage legislation concluded that "it was difficult to prove any direct relationship between minimum wages and employment effects on young workers."

Hodgson's testimony also reiterated the Administration position that the \$1.60 wage floor be raised gradually to \$1.80 in

1972 and to \$2 in 1974, with the farm wage allowed to rise only to \$1.45 in 1972 and then to a permanent level of \$1.60 in 1974.

The AFL-CIO testimony termed it "unconscionable" for the Administration to ask that the \$2 wage floor be postponed in the face of the sharp rise in living costs.

Labor's recommendation, Biemiller said, is "a uniform minimum wage for all workers of at least \$2 now and with substantial increases in the next two years."

Past increases in the wage floor have helped the nation's economy, Biemiller noted, despite predictions by opponents of dire results.

The Nixon Administration, he charged, has opened "a concerted campaign" to force a low wage economy on the nation.

But in fact, he stressed, "the economy needs — and must have — the added purchasing power these increases will provide."

Summer courses

Registration for the Oakland Adult Day School's six-week summer session will be held on June 16, 17 and 18 at the school, 2455 Church Street, Oakland. Classes, including business, mathematics and basic education courses, open June 21.

\$1.60 minimum wage now buys \$1.24 worth

The \$1.60 per hour federal minimum wage now will buy only what \$1.24 would have paid for when it became effective in 1966 — less than the minimum before Congress raised it, an AFL-CIO economist declared.

Inflation has been responsible for that deterioration of buying power, Rudolph Oswald of the Federation research department said on the AFL-CIO Labor News Conference program on the Mutual Network.

What is needed now is at least a \$2 an hour minimum, he said. Oswald said that low-paid workers also continue to suffer from employer-violations of the federal Wage and Hour law.

"Inspections of only about 5 per cent of the establishments

covered by the law revealed that half a million workers were short — changed some \$93,000,000, last year," he said.

The minimum wage law has been on the books since 1938, he recalled, "it is hard to believe that after more than 30 years," he added, "employers would not be aware of the law and what it requires."

"Mounting employer-violations could be curbed by the addition of more inspectors to assure that workers are actually paid the minimum wage," he said.

Oswald turned aside the contention that the rise of unemployment for the past two years

makes this the "wrong time to raise the minimum wage."

"If we listen to that argument, it would always be 'the wrong time' to raise the minimum wage," he said and noted that past improvements have been followed by a decline in unemployment.

When the minimum wage was first established in 1938, Oswald pointed out that unemployment was double the current rate, and it decreased in the following years.

"If a job is worth doing, it's worth a wage that is at least enough to support the worker and his family," he declared.

Unions ask stronger Labor Act protections

The AFL-CIO and several of its unions told a House subcommittee that bitter experience proves the need for amendments to the National Labor Relations Act to strengthen protection of workers' rights and cut down notorious procedural delays.

A package of amendments with those objectives has been introduced by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), chairman of the House Special Labor subcommittee, which is holding hearings on the measure.

Union attorneys charged that delays in the labor board machinery have encouraged anti-union employers to violate the law in hopes of delaying recognition and possibly breaking a union's majority and spirit.

There were denunciations of the NLRB itself for failure to make full use of its powers against employers guilty of unfair labor practices. It was characterized once as "cowardly," and once as "perilously close to being a fraud on unorganized workers in our area."

The Thompson amendments call specifically for three basic changes:

- Giving Labor Board trial examiners final authority in routine unfair labor practice cases—subject to discretionary review by the full board.

- Making NLRB orders self-enforcing unless appealed within 45 days.

- Authorizing workers discharged unfairly for union activity or membership to sue for treble damages.

AFL-CIO Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris testified on behalf of the first two measures, but opposed the third.

"It puts the burden of enforcement on the individual worker," he said noting at the same time that present remedies for this type of discrimination are inadequate and that it represents the

most common unfair labor practice.

He said that "relying on the cupidty of lawyers in private practice is a poor way of enforcing federal policies," and undercuts the principle of unified enforcement and interpretation of the act by the NLRB.

Instead, Harris called for tougher enforcement powers for the board, rewriting of the law to give the board authority to order compensation for workers who suffer discrimination, and repeal of a section making injunctions mandatory—with no prior board hearing—in the case of unfair labor practices by unions.

Patricia Eames, general counsel for the Textile Workers Union of America, cited the notorious labor law violations of the J. P. Stevens Co. which apparently is unabashed by the TWUA winning 116 discriminatory dismissal cases against it and by back pay orders totaling \$1,073,000.

She charged that many employers, particularly in the South "pursue a pre-planned course of action, the same in case after case, to violate the law."

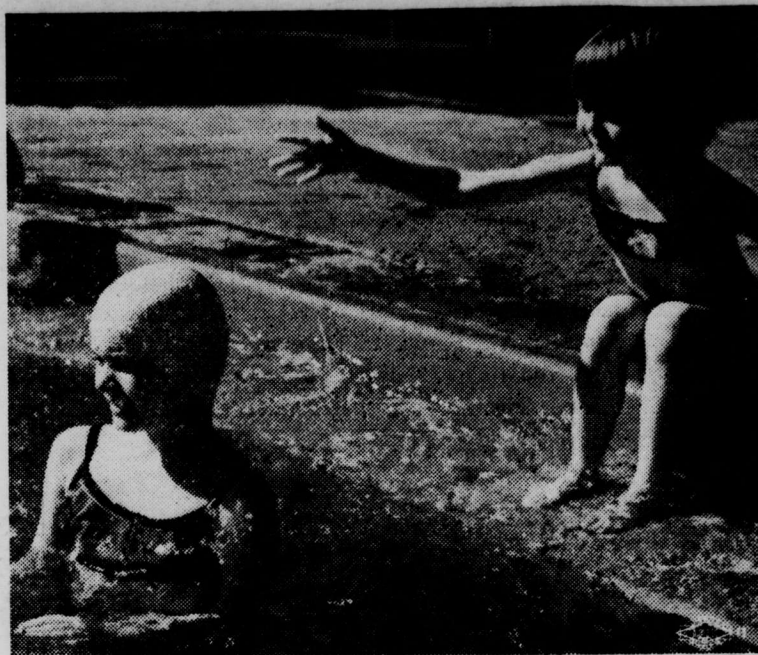
"They first endeavor unlawfully to prevent working people from organizing unions, and if that is not successful, they unlawfully proceed to ignore the employees' choice and... fail to bargain in good faith."

"They are able to do so," her statement said, "because the law was written to state these guarantees, but not to enforce them,..."

Bernard Kleiman, general counsel of the Steelworkers, took the board to task for refusing to make greater use of special remedies it does have, such as injunctions.

James E. Youngdahl, a Little Rock, Ark. lawyer representing the Woodworkers, detailed the case of the Herman Wilson Lumber Co. which built a plant 10 years ago in Monticello, Ark.

Eight years ago, a majority of the employees signed union cards. Five years ago, they voted to be represented by the Woodworkers, but they still have no contract and work under "minimal wages and conditions." The union is looking forward to a bargaining order sometimes later this year.



YOUNG SWIMMERS are Margaret and Ingrid Siebert, daughters of Hans Dieter Siebert, a member of Asbestos Workers Local 16. They are enjoying the pool at the Oakland Jewish Community Center, a United Bay Area Crusade agency. This is just one of many services supported by contributions to UBAC, said Alameda County Central Labor Council Community Services Director Abe Newman.

Strikers stymie WU plan

Continued from page 1

The FCC earlier had refused rate increases until WU service was improved.

Telex billing for San Francisco, Oakland and cities as far from the Bay Area as Salt Lake City and Fresno, formerly done by union members, was farmed out to WU's computer utilities subsidiary, Ross said.

But on investigation Local 208 found that it had been franchised to an East Bay computer service around May 1. When A. J. Silva of Local 208 followed up he found the computer service was located inside the Leslie Salt plant in Newark and company officials said it was a Leslie subsidiary.

The union warned Leslie it would picket at Newark unless Leslie stopped doing union members' work. The billing work was quickly handed back to Western Union.

In Washington last Friday, subcommittees of management

and the union met and the union cut its wage demand to 15 per cent raises this year and next from its previous 16 per cent proposal.

It also offered to drop its request that pensions be based on the employee's single highest paid year, rather than the present average of the best five years, if management will write an iron-clad guarantee that its plan to split management and union pension funds will not wipe out employee pensions.

Management has offered a 6 per cent raise now, from which both wage and fringe improvements are to come and another 4 per cent wage-fringe raise when rate increases are effective. Another pay-fringe raise of 10 per cent is to be effective next June 1 under Western Union's proposal.

The union has held to its job security demands in face of Western Union's admitted plan to close some 1,000 offices and make other cutbacks.

Construction talks continue

Continued from page 1

productive talking." The Teamster master agreement is to expire June 15. Fringes, rather than wages are the major hang-up, he said.

Joint Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters-41 Northern California Counties Carpenters negotiations for 40,000 men were a matter of "nothing happening," said Bay Counties Council Secretary Al Figone.

He said the contract would be extended past its June 15 date for further talks. Management had made no economic offers, he said. He laid lack of action to an employer attitude of waiting to see what policy Nixon's industry wage stabilization committee would establish.

Bruce Dillashaw, of Cement Masons Local 594, chief Northern California Cement Masons negotiator for 20 years, said there was agreement on several points but the economic package for 4,000 Cement Masons was yet to be discussed.

The Cement Masons contract expires June 15.

Painters District Council 16 Secretary Gene Slater reported no headway in talks by the council and District Councils 8 and 33 since April 3.

Local unions were to meet to vote on giving negotiators full power to act in the situation. Agreements expire June 30.

Negotiations for 28,000 Northern California Laborers are "progressing slowly," said Business Manager Sal Minerva of the union's Northern California District Council, but he had no further comment. The Laborers 46-county agreement also has a June 15 date.

Operating Engineers Local 3 had no comment except that negotiations were continuing on a new contract for its 26,000 Northern California members, replacing one expiring June 15.

Employer organizations involved in the round of talks include the Associated General Contractors, Excavating & Grading Contractors Association, area and local Home Builder groups and Painting Contractors and Dry Wall Contractors Associations.

Teachers set for work stoppage

Pending a possible change of heart by school authorities at this week's Oakland board of education meeting, Oakland teachers were set for a one-day work stoppage protesting the proposed cut of 150 teachers.

The change of heart did not look very possible, Assistant Secretary Ed Collins told the Alameda County Central Labor Council, reporting on lack of progress in a meeting of school administrators and a council committee of involved unions.

Sanction for the stoppage was given to the committee. Oakland Federation of Teachers members were to stay home Thursday in protest at the cut by attrition, planned for next year, with resultant increases in class size to the detriment of education.

Hole in one contest aids Acorn kids

Golfers who would like to shoot for a \$500 U.S. Savings Bond can help Oakland Acorn provide summer fun for children in the Alameda County Building Trades Council-sponsored housing development in West Oakland.

All it takes is a hole in one on Acorn's Downtown Fairway at Eighth and Market Streets, Oakland.

Registration fee is \$1 and golf balls and clubs are available. Money raised will buy playground equipment and finance trips and other summer events for Acorn's children.

Director Fred Payne invited golfers to try their skill on the 125-yard hole.

Par is one.

from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

The wheel has turned full circle—and that is bad

Continued from page 1

tions while still relatively young and in his maturer years he has found more and richer friends.

★ ★ ★

SO PERHAPS he really can't recall too vividly that Depression while he promotes his own Recession from the White House.

I, however, can. When I finished that American, stalwart and acknowledgedly brave process known as working your way through college, the best I could do was \$15 for a 48-hour week for something known as the Examiner.

I was quite lucky. With that 31¼ cents per hour I was wealthy among my contemporaries.

★ ★ ★

VERY FEW of them had any money at all. Our psychology was permanently bent by the simple fact that jobs were practically non-existent.

When one of us landed one, the others didn't ask, "what kind of job?"

That was immaterial, to be considered much later, while we celebrated his getting a paycheck—any kind of paycheck for any kind of job.

THE LATE W. R. Hearst, certainly made a great deal more than \$15 a week over the years he published the Examiner which had been given him by his father the senator.

But he was not the least generous employer I worked for. While still young and ignorant, I got a job with something, now merged with its competition but then known as United Press.

I worked six 10-hour night shifts a week for the same \$15 and however you care to slice it that comes to two-bits an hour.

Some, I was told, were paid even less by UP.

★ ★ ★

IN THOSE years we ace journalists were in the process of getting ourselves a union so we could make as much money as union printers and telegraphers. When later I got my first job under union contract, my pay doubled.

A great many poor people used those Depression years to rally to organized labor and to political candidates who backed up working people.

I commend the same course of action to 1971's jobhunting graduates.

Compared with what you have now, you can't lose.

Continued from page 1

Massey, Conductor Eugene Anderson and Warden Lester Lane.

Incumbent Trustees Paul Makela, with 294 votes, and Ira O. Cook, with 273, were re-elected. Cliff Edwards polled 242 votes for the third trustee post and Richard Roff was defeated with 171.

Sixteen incumbents were among 20 elected as delegates to the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters. New delegates were Edwards, Makela, Porter and Robert Holder, representing the third generation in the Holder family to hold Local 36 office.

Incumbents Frank Lindahl, now district council vice president, and Wilfred Campbell, both retired, did not seek re-election. Incumbent delegates named were Anderson, Benonys, Massey, Thoman, Linder, Lane, Ira Cook, Yetter, Griebel, James Brooks, R. E. Bertaud, Simms, Dillon, Moore, Darryl Hobbs and Margarito Leon. Alternates are Roff, Robert Goodwin and Louis Parras Sr.

Returned as Alameda County Building Trades Council delegates were incumbents Anderson, Thoman, Benonys, Yetter, Simms, Linder, Makela and Griebel.

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JUNE 19, 1971

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